performed in which digital code values of each pixel of image data representing an image to be corrected are converted to values whose relationship with light intensity values or logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values is linear, a second conversion is performed in which at least one of the color or density of the color or density of the image to be corrected which is represented by the image data is corrected after the image data has undergone the first conversion, and a third conversion is performed in which the values of each pixel of the image data are restored to the digital code values after the image data has undergone the second conversion.

The paragraph beginning on page 7, line 9, continuing on page 8, lines 1-5 has been amended as follows:

In the first aspect of the present invention, a first conversion is performed in which digital code values of each pixel of image data representing an image to be corrected are converted to values whose relationship with light intensity values or logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values is linear. Examples of values which may be used as the values whose relationship with the light intensity values is linear include the image receptor reflectivity values and the tristimulus values in the XYZ colorimetric system obtained from the image receptor reflectivity values (referred to below simply as tristimulus values). Moreover, the conversion characteristic in the first conversion can be determined in accordance with the relationship between the digital code values and the light intensity values (or between the digital code values and the logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values). After the image data has

undergone the first conversion, the data undergoes a second conversion in which at least one of the color or density of the image to be corrected which is represented by the image data is corrected.

The paragraph beginning on page 9, line 6, has been amended as follows:

Because there is a further third conversion performed on the data which has undergone the second conversion to restore the values for each pixel to digital code values (the conversion characteristic in the third conversion can also be determined in accordance with the relation between the digital code values and the light intensity values or between the digital code values and the logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values), image data can be obtained for an image on which only one of either color or density correction has been performed without the gradation of the image being changed. Accordingly, according to the first aspect of the present invention, color correction and density correction can be performed on an image with no change in the gradation of the image.

The paragraph beginning on page 11, line 14, continuing on page 12, lines 1-6 has been amended as follows:

The image correction device according to the fourth aspect of the present invention comprises a first conversion means for performing a first conversion in which digital signal values for each pixel of image data representing an image to be corrected are converted to values whose relationship with light intensity values or logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values is linear, second conversion means for

performing a second conversion in which at least one of the color or density of the image to be corrected which is represented by the image data is corrected after the image data has undergone the first conversion, and third conversion means for performing a third conversion in which the values for each pixel of the image data are restored to the digital signal values after the image data has undergone the second conversion.

The paragraph beginning on page 12, line 7, has been amended as follows:

In the fourth aspect of the present invention, the first conversion means converts digital signal values for each pixel of image data representing an image to be corrected to values whose relationship with the light intensity values or logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values is linear. The second conversion means performs a conversion in which at least one of the color or density of the image to be corrected which is represented by the image data is corrected after the image data has undergone the first conversion. The third conversion means restores the values for each pixel of the image data to the digital signal values after the image data has undergone the second conversion. Therefore, in the same way as in the first aspect of the present invention, the color and density of the image can be corrected with no change being made to the gradation of the image.

The paragraph beginning on page 13, line 1, has been amended as follows:

On the recording medium according to the fifth aspect of the present invention is recorded a program for executing on a computer a process including a first step

for carrying out a first conversion in which digital signal values for each pixel of image data representing an image to be corrected are each converted to values whose relationship with the light intensity values or the logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values is linear, a second step for carrying out a second conversion in which at least one of the color or density of the image to be corrected which is represented by the image data is corrected, and a third step for carrying out a third conversion in which the values for each pixel of image data which has undergone the second conversion are restored to the digital signal values.

The paragraph beginning on page 16, line 16, continuing on page 17, lines 1-10 has been amended as follows:

The group of output devices 20 comprises various types of output devices which perform output processing on an image on the basis of image data for outputting data transferred from the image data converter 14. Examples of output devices which may be suitably used to form the group of output devices 20 include information storage medium writing devices which perform an image output process by writing image data to an information storage medium (e.g.a CD-R), (an example thereof is the CD-R writing device 24 shown in Fig. 3 which writes image data to a CD-R serving as an information storage medium) Other example include an image display device which perform an image output process by displaying an image on a display means such as a display unit, and a communication control device which performs an image output process by sending image data to a separate information

processor connected to the communication control device via a communication network.

The paragraph beginning on page 37, line 7, has been amended as follows:

The data processed in the above explanation was image data created by photography using a digital camera, however, the present invention is not limited to this and the present invention may be used for the color correction and density correction of a variety of image data in which the relationship in each pixel between the digital code values and the light intensity values or the logarithm of ~~loght~~ light intensity values is non-linear, such as image data obtained, for example, by reading a film image recorded on a photographic film. In this case as well, the conversion characteristics in the first and third conversions may be determined in accordance with the relationship between the digital code values and the light intensity values.